

ONE HUNDREDTH ANNIVERSARY

(Continued from Page 1.)

protective tariff. These are my sentiments and political principles. If elected, I shall be thankful; if not it will be all the same."

He was defeated, as he had expected to be. But it was the only defeat he ever suffered at the hands of the people.

NO COMPROMISE WITH WRONG.

Let us be diverted by none of those sophistical contrivances wherewith we are so industriously plied and belabored—contrivances such as groping for some middle ground between the right and the wrong; * * * such as a policy of don't care on a question about which all true men do care; such as Union appeals to yield to Disunionists, reversing the divine rule and calling, not the sinners, but the righteous to repentance; such as invocations to Washington, imploring men to unsay what Washington said and undo what Washington did.—From Lincoln's Cooper Institute Address Feb. 27, 1860.

THE OBJECT OF THE WAR.

This is essentially a people's contest. On the side of the Union it is a struggle for maintaining in the world that form and substance of government whose leading object is to elevate the condition of men—to lift artificial weights from all shoulders; to clear the paths of laudable pursuits for all; to afford all an unfettered start and a fair chance in the race of life. Yielding to partial and temporary departures from necessity, this is the leading object of the government for whose existence we contend. I am most happy to believe that the plain people understand and appreciate this.—From Lincoln's First Message to Congress July 4, 1861.

LINCOLN'S GETTYSBURG ADDRESS.

November 19, 1863.

Fourscore and seven years ago our fathers brought forth on this continent a new nation, conceived in liberty, and dedicated to the proposition that all men are created equal.

Now we are engaged in a great civil war, testing whether that nation, or any nation so conceived and so dedicated, can long endure. We are met on a great battle field of that war. We have come to dedicate a portion of that field as a final resting place for those who here gave their lives that that nation might live. It is altogether fitting and proper that we should do this.

But in a larger sense we cannot dedicate—we cannot consecrate—we cannot hallow—this ground. The brave men, living and dead, who struggled here have consecrated it far above our poor power to add or detract. The world will little note nor long remember what we say here, but it can never forget what they did here. It is for us, the living, rather, to be dedicated here to the unfinished work which they who fought here have thus far so nobly advanced. It is rather for us to be here dedicated to the great task remaining before us—that from these honored dead we take increased devotion to that cause for which they gave the last full measure of devotion; that we here highly resolve that those dead shall not have died in vain; that this nation, under God, shall have a new birth of freedom; and that government of the people, by the people, for the people, shall not perish from the earth.

LINCOLN'S CENTENNIAL.

While no direct celebration of the one hundredth anniversary of Abraham Lincoln is being held in Nashville to-day, there have been during the past week many meetings in the various parts of the city commemorating this centennial. Able addresses have been made on more than one occasion, but foremost of all and the one claiming to live longest and keep greenest of the large Negro population of Nashville who take off their hats and bow their heads to-day in memory of the "Rail-splitting Statesman," was the able address delivered by Prof. Wm. C. Pickens, of Talladega College, of Talladega, Ala., before what should have been a very crowded house at the Howard Congregational Church, Twelfth avenue, N., on last Sunday evening. Prof. Pickens is one of the ablest and most cultured young men before the public. His record at Yale alone stands out in bold relief against anything that might be said about the Negro's inability to attain a high education. It can be said that he has come up through life almost like Abraham Lincoln; from humble birth with no opportunities, without being known, he has slowly but surely within a dozen years since leaving the State of Arkansas climbed to the topmost rounds in the educational world. When he graduated from Yale he challenged the admiration of all by his scholarly and able addresses and had it been generally known that he would appear Sunday evening at Howard Congregational Church, standing room would have been at a premium. The failure to announce this to the public, which is ever perusing the columns of the Globe to find out what is going on or what has happened, is due to some one who had charge of the coming of

Prof. Pickens. Notwithstanding the failure of the public to know an appreciative audience was present at 7:30 when the exercises at the church were opened by the pastor, Rev. Mr. Imes, by singing. Invocation was offered by Rev. H. A. Boyd. Prof. Pickens was introduced in very flattering words by the pastor. He spoke for one hour and ten minutes on Abraham Lincoln as a statesman. One would have thought, from his easy mode of speaking and his able address, that he had been personally acquainted with the venerable president, following him from early boyhood up to and through his able career. He gave life to his address with many pleasant anecdotes and showed Mr. Lincoln in and out of office as president. He said that the first order Mr. Lincoln gave to the military forces was the one he gave to the Black Hawk Regiment when it reached a ravine when there was a certain space to pass in single file. Mr. Lincoln did not know how to give the command to single file, so he said: "Gentlemen, you will disband and assemble on the other side." But, as Commander-in-chief of the United States Army, he was greater even than Lee and Grant. The audience never tired of his interesting and entertaining discussion as it was Lincoln from beginning to end. After the address the audience gave a free-will offering for the benefit of the church.

COMPILING SEPARATE COACH LAWS.

There is now appearing in the National Baptist Union, a religious paper, the official organ of the National Baptist Convention, published weekly in this city, an exact copy of the Separate Coach Laws that are enforced in all state in the Union where separate coach laws have been enacted. The publication of these laws, as stated by a prominent minister, a member of the National Convention, is in compliance with a resolution passed by that body in its last session at Louisville, Ky. There has been a committee appointed sometime prior to the meeting of the national body to get an exact copy of the laws. The committee consisted of Rev. R. H. Boyd, of Nashville; Miss N. H. Burroughs and Rev. L. G. Jordan, of Louisville. Their object was to post the members of their convention as well as the race in general on the law as it appears on the statutes of the various states. It is said that the law provides for separate but equal accommodation, and judging from the text of those brought out last week in the Union in some of the state, Arkansas, Alabama, and so on, the law appears to be as first stated. It is learned that when these laws have all appeared in this religious paper they will be put in book form so that every member of the race, whether North or South, East or West, will have an opportunity to become perfectly acquainted as they traverse the different states with the law as it is and can demand an enforcement of the same by the railroad companies. It is calculated to do great good as few people even the well-informed know absolutely anything about the Separate Coach Law better known as Jim Crow Laws on the railroad and street cars. Dr. Boyd stated last week, when asked about the matter, that he had gotten it up with this committee at an enormous expense. A special attorney was employed to take the law from the statute books. All of this was done in compliance with the order of their national body. At the reading of the committee's report last September much interest was created, and one of the best speeches on the subject is said to have been made by Miss Burroughs who will speak in this city sometime in April.

WHAT ABOUT NEGRO BANKS?

From time to time the financial department of the Nashville Globe has taken a great deal of interest in serving wholesome news items as they have been gathered. This has come by hard work and persistent writing from one to five letters to each of the banks operated by the race. These articles have created no little interest in all sections of the country from Maine to California and from the Great Lakes to the Gulf. The exchanges, both secular and religious, newspapers and magazines, daily and weekly, have commented at length upon it. One paper after another has not only commented on it, but reproduced our bank articles in full which is evidence of itself that the people are watching what the Negro banks are doing in the various states. As has been said before in these columns it was not generally known even among the well informed how many Negro banks are being operated. A gentleman operating a large business concern at Kayford, West Virginia, has been particularly attracted by our recent bank article on Negro banks, which was reproduced in the Charleston West Virginia Advocate; another one was mentioned in the Allen Student, of Columbus, S. C., and still another by the leading journal of Los Angeles, California. Hardly a report whether semi-annual or annual, of any of the forty-two banks now operated that could be secured for the Globe, has failed to appear in the past twelve months. Letters of inquiry for the Globe have come asking for informa-

tion and advice on organizing and conducting a bank. An enterprising business man of Franklin, Tenn., was in the city last week with the avowed purpose of getting full information on the way and the manner in which many of the banks were conducted. He was not slow to declare that he, like other business men of Franklin, had been inspired by the continued able bank write-ups and reports that have appeared from time to time in our papers and they were willing to put forth an effort to do something for themselves. In a conversation with the finance man of the Globe the Afro-American citizens of Franklin will soon be operating a bank of their own. Other cities in close proximity to Nashville, where the Globe is continually read, and in other cities where these articles have been reproduced, will unquestionably be inspired to the same amount of activity.

HISTORIC CHURCH BURNS.

Had Been Scene of Important Gathering by Dr. R. H. Boyd.

San Antonio, Tex.—While a furious gale was blowing during the cold snap, which struck this city last week, the historic Mount Zion Baptist Church, on Santos street, mother church of this city so far as Baptists are concerned, was burned to the ground. Several adjacent buildings were at the same time destroyed. The wind was blowing at a velocity of about 70 miles an hour coming directly from the north. The firemen worked heroically, but could not save the buildings. This church was made famous from the fact that the Negro Baptists of Texas in their state convention which was held in this city in 1892 split in this church. It was practically the starting point of a dissatisfaction, out of which came what is now the National Baptist Publishing Board, located in Nashville, Tenn. Your correspondent learned from authoritative sources that the Baptist family fell out over what was commonly known among them as the "Unification Scheme." There were those in favor of it and those against it. Great preparations were made at the convention held in San Antonio to adopt it. One of the principal leaders opposing the Unification was Rev. R. H. Boyd, who was at that time pastor of the Mount Zion Church. Leaders on the other side favoring Unification were prominent and under the leadership of Rev. E. W. D. Isaac, who was president of the Texas Baptist State Convention and pastor of New Hope Church at Dallas. The convention met harmoniously in the ill-fated structure and after opening, came the split. It was estimated that those opposing the Unification and those favoring it were about evenly divided. The names of both of these conventions after this famous meeting, became known as the "Old Convention" and the "New Convention." The church has not had many pastors, although it has been standing for many years. The first pastor was the venerable Rev. Nat. Shelton, one of the oldest ministers of the state, who kept it until his retirement from active ministerial work. Rev. R. Rivers succeeded him. After serving a time he was succeeded by Rev. J. M. Rayford. It was 1891 that Rev. R. H. Boyd was called and accepted the church. He left to take charge of the state work after the convention split, as Superintendent of Missions, for what was afterwards known as the "New Convention," but which was really the General Baptist Convention. Leaving this work, he went to Nashville, Tennessee, where he established with the aid of the convention the National Baptist Publishing Board. Rev. H. H. Williams, now of Galveston, Texas, succeeded Rev. Boyd and Rev. Henderson, of Houston, Texas, succeeded Rev. Williams. Rev. Curry was the last pastor. Thus, the record of the church, which was recently destroyed is compiled from the days of its organization, before the Emancipation, up to Friday night. At one time it was the most noted church in the state, especially on account of its Sunday-school and its Wm. J. Simmons Literary Society. These two meetings drew from the professional, the business and the better class of people and was the pride of this Alamo City. Plans for the rebuilding of the church are already being thoroughly discussed.

ATLANTA'S NEGRO BANK.

After waiting a long time to see what other cities and the Negro would do toward supporting other financial concerns, it seems that Atlanta, the recognized metropolis of the state of Georgia, and one of the greatest cities in the South, where thousands of Negroes live and enjoy an extensive business in the various commercial lines and where scores of men of profession have succeeded to a great extent, has at last decided to move out of its state of lethargy and operate a Negro bank. The information comes from reliable sources that the institution has already been opened and that it is known as the Atlanta State Sav-

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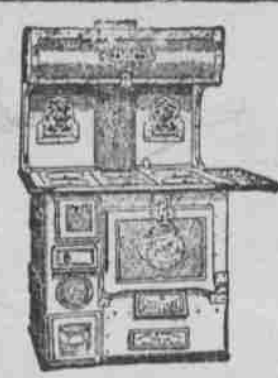
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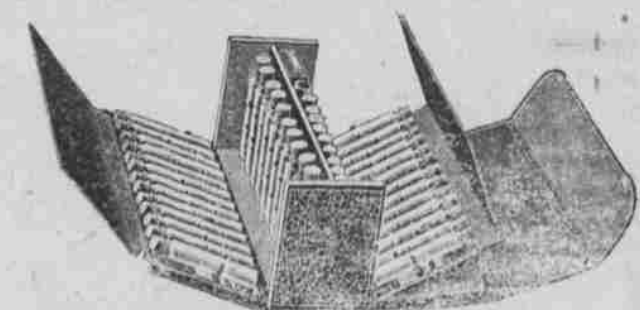
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ings Bank. Special inquiry letters have been sent out from Nashville to ascertain the facts, but no report has been received. One of these letters went to the editor of the Atlanta Independent, a man who is supposed to be informed, but up to Wednesday no report had been received. It may be that the Atlanta bank like many other Negro concerns has started out to do business on the quiet, that is, not giving out information to newspapers but this would not be like the great city of Atlanta, where the claim is made that the race deposits more than \$1,500,000.00 in white banks. "But, past records convince us," says the finance man of the Globe, "that no difference is made when in search of information that is to be handed out and which would, no doubt, do great good to all of the people." In case the rumor is confirmed about the Atlanta bank, it will, we hope, be contagious to other cities in the state of Georgia, like Augusta, which can boast of a good many Negro enterprises; Rome, divided into many sections by its waterways, but losing none of its prestige as a business center; Columbus, Waycross, a thriving railroad and manufacturing center, or Macon, where one of the best annual fairs and one of the largest distinctively Negro schools in the South is located.

SAN ANTONIO THE MECCA.

Dr. G. J. Starnes, a member of the recent International Congress on Tuberculosis, Washington, D. C., and specialist on all lung and chest diseases, in addition to the use of the Nebulizer, Compound Oxygen, and Compressed Air, is using the best remedies introduced at that Congress by the leading medical men of the profession. He is located in San Antonio, Texas, the city designated by the World's Medical Congress in 1896 as one of the best for people suffering with any form of lung trouble. Those desiring to visit this health resort write Dr. G. J. Starnes, 324 W. Commerce street, San Antonio, Texas.

HOLDS IMPORTANT MEETING.

The second meeting of the Human Brotherhood, Nashville branch, was held in the auditorium of the Spruce street Baptist Church on Monday night, February 8. Much to the delight of the workers of this group, there was a very representative audience present. As agreed upon at a previous meeting when the organization was perfected, the various committees that were appointed made their reports. The plan of the group as set forth in its constitution and as being worked out by the members will be to draw in closer relation the two races as they dwell together in

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the Southland. The meeting Monday night reflected much credit upon the organization. It was favored with the presence of Mrs. Mary Church Terrell, who was sojourning in the city. Mrs. Terrell was unanimously elected as an honorary member of the Brotherhood, which honor she accepted modestly. The next meeting is to be held at the First Baptist Church, East Nashville, on February 24th. After the regular business was over the pastor of Spruce Street Church, Rev. T. J. Townsend, D. D., announced that his church was at the disposal of the Brotherhood any time they saw fit to call the meeting there.